





To the Electors of Oxford County

We address you at the request, and in behalf of  
Democratic Young Men of Oxford County, assembled

You are soon to perform one of the most important duties of Freeman; to pass sentence of approval or condemnation upon the official acts of the incumbent of the most responsible office within your gift. And that sentence must be passed under such circumstances as will vitally affect, both now and forever, the interests and happiness of the nation. In making up your verdict we ask you not to be influenced by declamation, but by argument; not to be convinced by broad assertion, but to rest your opinions upon authenticated facts.

The objects hoped to be attained were these: To infuse into our circulating medium a larger proportion of specie; to compel our banks to furnish a specie basis for their paper on which it might safely rest; and to deprive these institutions of the entire control they had acquired of the currency of the country through the intricate machinery of their great centre, the United States

The first in order and importance of the measures charged with these unhappy results was the refusal to re-charter the United States Bank. We are told that the local Banks are liable to excesses in business and to over-issues of paper, and that a powerful institution, like the U. S. Bank is necessary to regulate and restrain them; that the refusal to re-charter that institution left the Banks in the Union without that necessary check and control; that those unrestrained, the local Banks drew out their paper and increased the circulating medium far beyond the point which prudence would allow or the actual wants of the business community required; that thus the inducement was offered and means afforded for over-trading, both at home and abroad, and for wild and visionary speculations in property of every specie and name; that the subsequent destruction in the circulating medium, depressions of business, stagnation in business and losses of business men were the natural, necessary results of this excitement and over-action.

Again the opposition represent that the great addition to the number and capital of the State Banks has been caused by this inflation of the paper currency, and that the addition was made by the friends of the Administration in the State Legislatures. Now we could show referring to the State of parties, and their votes in different State Legislatures, that, in each Legislature, when an increase of Banks and Bank capital was asked for, the opposition were almost unanimous in favor, and a great majority of the friends of the Administration were opposed; that whenever Banks were granted, it was by the Democratic party had the ascendancy; it was by the united strength of the Whig party the votes of a few Democrats who where personally interested in favor of the grant. But we can not unnecessarily to show these facts, as these institutions had nothing to do with inflating the currency — we will show this. The paper circulation was at its height about the close of 1836, and the great increase of Banks and Bank capital was during the years 1836 and 1837, there having been but nine Banks chartered in the State in 1835, and about two hundred in 1836 and 1837. Now, we ask, what influence could

Again the opposition in all the beauty of consistency faces about and tell us that there has been no over-banking, no over-trading; that the Banks would have been able to sustain their circulation but for the gold embargo of the General Government and its war upon the Banks and credit of the country. Whig presses have been berthed with the cry of war! war! war!! upon our credit and our cherished institutions. And in their estimation, the most wanted attack was the specie Circular. This they assume, caused the transfer of the specie from the Atlantic States, where it was needed, to the Western States, where it was not needed; that this transfer of specie, against the demand and contrary to the laws of trade, deprived the Atlantic States of the means of meeting their liabilities, and resulted in the Banking and commercial revulsions of May '37. This representation of the effects of the Circular is directly and pointedly contradicted by the returns of the Atlantic Banks themselves which show that six months after the issue of this Circular the specie in the Banks of all the Atlantic States, with one or two exceptions, had increased instead of diminishing. And still united the Whig voice has sounded the charge from Maine to Florida, false and unfounded as it is, that Jackson's specie Circular was the direct cause of these revulsions.

But this species Circular, if Whigg assertions may be relied upon, was, in another manner, an agent in the revolution of '37. It is classed with the bill regulating gold coinage and the laws in many of the States suppressing the circulation of small bills, (both intended to increase the amount of specie in the country,) and in connection with these, is charged with creating an unnecessary demand for specie and giving it unnatural tendency from other countries to this; the effect of which was to drain England of her specie, reduce her circulation, and consequently to reduce the prices of our products in that country. This left the balance of trade against us, and to meet this debt abroad, the demand for specie was so great that the Banks were compelled to reduce their circulation and finally to suspend specie payment. What irresistible argument is here presented against all attempts, past or future, to increase the proportion of specie in our circulating medium, but unfortunately for those who use it, the facts on which it should rest are wanting. The Custom-house returns of Great Britain for the year in which she was suffering the severe drain of specie (and which ended in the ruin

Another gross outrage they affected to see, in the orders from the Treasury and Post Office Departments issued immediately after the suspensions in 1837. These orders, excluding from the receipts of Government the bills of the suspended Banks, requiring the collection and payment of all debts to the Government in specie, were represented as a direct attack upon the merchants of the country intended to break them down, and at the same time stamp with discredit the bills of the Banks; and so great was the excitement raised by Whig Editors and Orators against the Administration for this pretended outrage upon the creditors of the Banks and business of the merchants, and through them upon all the great interests of the nation, that violence, blood shed and rebellion were pointed to as the only means left to an oppressed people to relieve themselves from their oppressors. And is it not incredible that all this excitement, as raised, all this abuse proved out upon the Administration for doing precisely what a plain, unequivocal law Congress required them to do? Yet so it is. A law passed in 1810, and even since in full force, required the payment of all Government debts in specie or the bills of specie-paying Banks; under that law Bank bills could and were received up to the time of the suspension when the Banks suspended they were no longer specie-paying Banks; of course their bills were excluded by law from the receipts of Government and the act of

We have thus, fellow citizens, examined separately  
we proposed, each act of the present and former ad-  
ministration, bearing upon the currency, and have ad-  
ded facts and circumstances, well authenticated by  
facts and figures, to which we challenge contradiction.  
We ask the unprejudiced of both parties, if those  
do not conclusively show that not one single act of  
administration, since Andrew Jackson took the  
significant step, is obnoxious to the charge of having  
been dishonestly done, brought upon the country there-  
by; which we are now asked to remedy by a change of  
policy; and we ask them if it does not clearly convict  
monopoly and fraud, those who, with an unwar-  
ranted, nay, the statute, and against its spirit, have

But, fellow-citizens, if we have shown that the National Administration is not responsible for the financial crisis, it is equally evident that the Federal Reserve Board is not responsible. It is equally evident that our country has suffered, circumstances quite beyond the control of the Federal Reserve Board, which are unequivocally shown that the great Regulator and the great leaders of the party who have clamored so loudly for its re-charter, are directly responsible for all these evils. They have caused them for the purpose of bringing into discredit an administration that had taken a determined stand for the true interests of the people, against all the arrogant claims for exclusive privileges and corporate monopolies. Look at the circumstances connected with the veto of the charter of the U. S. Bank and the removal of the deposits; the dark forebodings and prophetic visions, first emanating from Congress and then thrown into every portion of the Union; of ruin and bankruptcy that must overstep the land in consequence of the rapid contraction that followed, of the circulation of the United States Bank, and consequently of the State Banks; the sudden depression and derangement of business; the tone of exaltation with which each fallacious claim that occurred was announced, as fulfilling the prophecies.

Thus stood things in '34, but the business of the country, having been previously in a healthy state, was soon brought down to meet the contracted state of the currency. About the close of '34 and the commencement of '35, the extreme demand for money ceased, and business began to revive; though on a less extensive scale. In this posture of affairs, the necessity to which the U. S. Bank had so reluctantly yielded of withdrawing its circulation, was forgotten. It began again and continued to increase its circulation at a rate as rapid as its contraction in '34, until the close of the year '35, found it with its circulation, other liabilities, and liabilities of others to it, nearly as large as when it pretended to commence closing its concerns, although two years n<sup>o</sup>wer it was. If the assigned reasons for the withdrawal of the circulation were the true ones, they varied as reality and would have operated more forcibly in '35 than in '34. No, this was all pretence. Their real motive was to bring embarrassment and distress upon the country, that they might extort from a prostrate people a renewal of their powers and privileges. But thanks to the intelligence, the energy, and the perseverance of the American people, they were utterly defeated.

The next we see of this institution, it is leading the way in the expansion of '35, to which we have already alluded—an expansion, the like of which cannot be found in the history of banking. English financial writers state the increase of the issues of their joint-stock Banks, during 1835, to have been between five and six millions of dollars; and this they speak of as an exceedingly rapid increase, and assign it as, in a great degree, the cause of the rise of prices, excitement in business, and mania for risk speculations that succeeded it. If an increase in the circulation of five or six millions in one year was considered rapid, and productive of such results in England, what must we think of the expansion in this country in '35. Admitted indeed the Regulator to lead in it, when her charter was about expiring, and when there had been no compressive increase in the permanent property, the products, or the business of the country, to make an increase of money to represent them, necessary.

At the time the panic and pressure in '34 commenced, the business of the country was confined within the limits of prudence and safety. Business men were within their means, and the country was thus able to recover itself immediately after the first shock from the contraction was over. But it was well understood that when an inflation of the currency, prices would rise; that while prices were rising, the purchaser of property to-day would sell it to-morrow at an advance; that this would produce a feverish excitement in business; induce business men to increase the number and amount of their contracts and promises to pay, and finally involve the country in wild and visionary speculations; that in this situation we should be at the mercy of those who controlled the currency; that they could, if necessary, by a sudden contraction, cause bankruptcy and ruin. To place us thus under their control, was the object of the expansion in '35, and the pressure and derangement in the currency which succeeded it immediately after the expiration of the charter of the U. S. Bank, was to have convinced the people of the necessity of its re-charter, as had been brought into disrepute with them, the party which at had prevented its re-charter, and induce them to elect its friends to power at the State and Presidential elections in '36. Their defeat and the election of Mr. Burton was a glorious illustration of the character of our citizens; too intelligent to be deceived,—too patriotic to consult their own temporary interests, at the sacrifice of the interests of the State.

But notwithstanding they have been defeated in the effects of the expansion of '35, the community are suffering under the effects of its derangement of the currency and inflation of prices. In those days of paper currency prosperity, ours was the best market in the world, the country was flooded with foreign products and fabrics, that they might reap the profits of the ready sale at advanced prices which the increased amount of money in circulation had given them. At the same time the labor of the country was withdrawn from productive employments, from furnishing articles for export, and engaged in carrying out the old-fashioned material improvement that the spirit of speculation had engendered. Imports large—exports small—over-trading and over-producing product expended in unproductive works—luxury and extravagance; what could be the result but debt—overwhelming debt—both at home

Yes, the community are in debt,—deeply so; and neither State nor National Governments can relieve them. They may resort to stop-laws, to suspension act, or even to the establishing another National Bank; will only serve for a time, perhaps, to palliate, but sure-

But think not that this hope will die without a struggle. The country will be agitated by a more violent, rancorous political contest than it has ever yet passed through, a contest that will be long remembered and distinguished in our political annals. And hereafter, when a candidate is presented for the suffrages of the people, one great question, by which will be determined his political rectitude and worth, will be, where was he in this great contest, striving for the rights, the interests, and elevation of the mass; or sustaining the few in their struggle for privilege and power? Young Men of Oxford, mark you this: your position before you move! Leave least you furnish yourselves a signal of distrust as indelible as the brand of the Herford Convention.

Fellow citizens, the party, that, in the formation of the Constitution, would have given to this country a strong government, basing elective rights and representation upon property, thus giving the control to money—base matter, instead of mind,—and making property the standard of humanity; the party that would have established a President and Senators in office for life, that they might be free of responsibility to the people, and act as a check on the popular will—this party, we say, is not extinct; or, more properly, the feelings that prompted these measures, distrust of the people, and averse-ness to their intelligence, and an eager-ness for a privileged class, placed above their reach, on an elevation that vulgar foot could not approach, is still the ruling passion in the breasts of thousands, who are now courted and sympathizing with them, that they may lead them from the support of the protectors of their rights. What they failed to do directly, in the formation of the Federal Constitution, they have endeavored (and with some degree of success) to do indirectly, by giving to a favored few, through the machinery of the U. S. Bank, the control and profits of the business and labor of the country, and, as an inevitable consequence, the power of dictating to the community their political faith and acts, by appeals to their interests or their sufferings.

What greater power can the aspiring ask, or an incanting people bestow? Look at the modest request. It is an admitted point, that the prices of property must rise or fall, as our circulating medium is increased or diminished. Again, an institution, with power to regulate the circulating medium, must have power to control it; it cannot regulate unless it can control,—it must have power to make money scarce or plenty, at its pleasure. If, then, the circulating medium controls the price of property, and you create an institution that can control the circulating medium, does it not follow, that that institution holds in its hands the value of every man's capital, the price of every man's labor, and the laborer's life?

Are you prepared to grant to a few irresponsible individuals this tremendous power—a power unknown in the Constitution,—never dreamed of by its framers.—Did they free themselves from foreign thralldom, to place their descendants under the still more galling yoke of a proud, monied aristocracy? Well may the friends of a strong government rally around, and centre their hopes in, such an institution; possessed of powers and privileges that will enable them to hold in check the popular will, far more than even a government can do, that is constitutionally based upon property, with a President and Senate for life.

FREEMEN, when they ask you thus to surrender your freedom of action and of thought, will you place confidence in their hollow pretensions of friendship—of love? Yes, they love you, for they love your votes. They love you, because they love the power they would induce you to bestow upon them: that done, the friendship ceases, your interest vanishes, and they

This party received a blow, in the downfall of the East National Bank, which the Democracy trusted would be fatal; but they have risen again, as they have ever done, to life and hope, upon the miseries and misfortunes of the country, and would rise into power upon the commercial and financial confusions they have thrown around them.

The leaders of the whig party well understand that the Democracy succeed in the approaching Presidential election, and retain their ascendancy in the state Governments, they will be able to carry out the reform they have begun in the currency and financial affairs of the country,—a reform, which, when tested its results, will so strongly commend itself to the public mind as to resist all efforts against it. On the other hand, that if they succeed, they can plant themselves so firmly upon the necks of the people, by the establishment of a National Bank and other expedients

pressures, that no party can hereafter be successfully  
ought to bear against them. Considering, then, the  
end which they are hoping to attain—the subjugation  
of the political and pecuniary interests of the  
country to their permanent control,—with prospects  
success, at least, not desperate, in their own estima-  
tion, and with a knowledge, too, that this is the crisis  
the paper money power,—that now it must be for  
or delirious or permanently fixed upon the coun-  
try,—and considering, too, the reckless, unscrupulous  
character of those leaders, who, we ask, can doubt  
intensity of the struggle which we are approach-  
ing? Democrats, are you prepared for it?—ready  
to be armed, on all points, to meet and resist the ran-  
dom and falsehood,—the bribery and oppression, by  
which that contest will be characterized,—prepared

In one respect the present Presidential contest differs entirely from all that have preceded it; now the opposition present to the public no political principles for their approval—advocate no important measures—even those that, three years since, they urged with so much zeal and ability, are studiously concealed, and the strong men of the party, who had become identified with those principles and measures, have been withdrawn from the field, as candidates for the Presidency, and a poor imbecile, substituted, who, though always in office, has never succeeded in making himself known to the public as the originator, or leading advocate of one important measure; but all that can be gleaned of his opinions, acts, and political associations, show him an humble follower in the school of old fashioned, high-toned Hamilton and Adams Federalism. Yes, the doctrines of a high tariff, splendid national internal improvements, and a National Bank, which, but a few short years ago, were the only pan-

hence their anxiety to conceal them. They would creep into power in disguise,—they fight under false colors,—they come to you with false issues and false appeals. They have you brought distress upon the country, that they might charge it upon the Administration. They have, in Congress, voted for appropriations not required by the public exigencies, that they might swell the amount of Government expenses, and thus be furnished with a pretext for charging extravagance upon the Administration. They have refused to grant the request of the President for additional checks and penalties upon faithless public officers, and still every dollar that is lost, for want of those checks and penalties, furnishes a pretext for the charge of fraud and corruption against the Administration. They have voted to distribute a large portion of the revenue of the nation among the States, and to continue the remainder in the hands of merchants and Banks, that were indebted to the Government, and then turned round and taunted the Administration with a bank-

rupt Treasury. They are now prolonging the session of Congress, at an expense of thousands daily, by frothy, political harangues, and by skulking from their seats when they are forced to act, that action may be defeated by want of a quorum; and at the same time, charging upon the Democratic party criminal neglect of public business. Such are some of the thousand tricks that are being practised by the opposition, to disgrace the administration. But their reward will be defeat; the disgrace and shame will be their own; and after the heat and excitement of the contest has subsided, the more honest and reflecting among them, will acknowledge, with regret, that they were the dupes of this unprincipled, factious fiction.

We have before remarked, that the principles which would govern, and the measures which would be pursued by the Whig party, if successful, are studiously concealed. This is literally true. Look, when you will, at their newspapers, their periodicals, their speeches, the doings of their conventions, all are silent as the grave. Instead of spreading before you their political creed, and appealing to you by reason and argument for its approval, you are daily sickened by their senseless cry, hurrah for the log cabin,—hurrah for hard cider,—hurrah for old Tip. The noise of their festivities and carousals is upon every breeze. Our cities are the theatres for the vain parade of log cabins and cider barrels, drawn in processions of drunk-parlor, marble-palace, champagne, and Burgundy gentry, displaying gorgeous banners emblematic

both of their charges against the Administration, and their interest in the industrious classes; the one as benefactor, as the others are false. Yes, coin representations of cabins and barrels, sheets of pictures of Gen. Harrison in the different cases in which he has figured, such as might, perhaps, amuse our children, are sent through the country, postage free, by honorable members of Congress, to the American people as electing documents. In thus addressing you, do they treat you as men of intelligence, of judgment,—incapable of self-government, or as the mass of ignorance and stupidity, that Federalism always believed you. Men that will be carried away by such appeals to their senses, their passions, and their prejudices, do not worthily the freedom that their sires bequeathed them.

So far is this system of non-committalism carried by the opposition, that even their candidate for the presidency, when asked by a portion of his fellow citizens the simple question, among others, whether he was or was not in favor of a National Bank, through

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this request, cease the choice of your done, away with the of your now cherish form the useless cer you place a generous others? when you a us to dictate whose not federalism—yet form—here distinct guise? — the intelligent officers, and the ignorant confidence in the

But, fellow citizens, who, (agreeably to the leading organs,) *have by the hand*,—yes, the nation, partly fancied, them by incautious g to enlighten your be by their pretended higher,—to give them and unchecked power. Grant what they powers are wanted, will not again descend will make you feel,—one of the leaders re the only means of ions.

On one side is a fi-  
power. On the other  
principle. The one  
would rule or ruin,—  
the currency, control  
profits of others' labor  
they can deceive and  
ly for support upon the  
who, by their labor, are  
the nation's wealth.  
found in the ranks of  
cordial and efficient,  
polls,—let no one say  
out his vote. Maine  
the Union! Decease

MR. KENNEDY  
To the People

Our country presents a picture of mankind. A candidate for the Presidency, and at the same time, they put to him for the purposes principles and policy by which he will govern. With his own consent, a candidate for the Presidency, and at the same time, they put to him for the purposes principles and policy by which he will govern. With his own consent, a candidate for the Presidency, and at the same time, they put to him for the purposes principles and policy by which he will govern.

[illegible]

great labor and cost, and it is  
any argument, but drawing  
revelly, and had quipped his  
an excitement. Hazzard's face  
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end; the hating of im-  
barriers, through the stu-  
play of boaters with unim-  
d vulgar pictures, the thir-  
gingerbread, and imitating  
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ery insulting to the people,  
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cted to produce such de-  
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right to know the politeness  
him for better or for worse.  
to these means of influence  
use of official station and  
of the laws without  
Congress are leagued in a great  
"executive committee" ap-

throughout the Union; raising  
port preachers, to magnify the  
tion, and scatter delusion  
most unheard of abuses, giv  
ter a promise that they shal  
law by actually flanking it  
ents, their privileges, and t  
salation for which these







(Continued from the first page.)  
and dancing began to delight those who were fond of the music. The music was so sweet and so melodious that it was a pleasure to listen to it. The music was so sweet and so melodious that it was a pleasure to listen to it. The music was so sweet and so melodious that it was a pleasure to listen to it.

To this charming retreat I finally led my sweet wife alone, through an entrance so covered with foliage and pendant vine branches, as to be invisible to one not acquainted with it. I first conducted her round the sylvan bowers, all verdant, blooming and fragrant. We then entered the little temple, and having seated ourselves at one side, among wreaths of clematis and china roses, we looked awhile in silence at the fountain, which would shoot up its foaming jet for a minute, and then cease for an equal space of time.

"Well, my dear wife, (said I, at last) you have now seen enough of Seclusal to express your opinion of it. How do you like it?" "Like it! why, my dear husband, it is the most charming place in the world; such a sweet image of paradise! such a nurse of pure and holy feelings! None but the virtuous and devout should ever dwell amidst such delightful tokens of Divine bounty and goodness. To have spent one day—my happy wedding day—in so sweet a place, will be a pleasure to me whilst I live; and to visit this charming Seclusal, even once a year, will add to my enjoyment of a residence in this beautiful country."

"Once a year, my love, do you say?—Is that all? Do you not remember the toasts at dinner, and the coronation in the Summer Hall?—Are you not installed queen of this valley?" "Yes, my husband, (said she, looking up in my face.) I remember the complimentary toasts and coronation: I felt ashamed on my own account, that I so little deserved the compliments bestowed on me; but when I remembered that you were the real object of them all, I rejoiced at such striking proofs of the enthusiastic devotion of your friends; and especially of Mr. Baylor, who is evidently delighted with his own generosity in giving you a wedding feast amidst the thousand beauties of this valley. He must be a devoted friend of yours."

"He is my dear; but he ought to be my friend; for I have now to inform you, my sweet wife, that Mr. Baylor is my steward."

"She gave me a sudden look of surprise and doubt: 'What did you say, my husband?' 'Mr. Baylor your steward? Are you serious?' 'Yes, my love, I have reserved this surprise for the last. I have now to tell you, that among all the delightful events of this day, I deem it not the least that you are so well pleased with your home; for the compliments paid you to-day were all true and appropriate: you are the bride and mistress of Seclusal.' As I spoke, her eyes, which were still fixed on mine, began to moisten; the tide of emotion rose and colored her cheek: the fullness of her heart was such that for some time she could not utter a word: she fell on my breast, and presently sobbed out, 'I have suffered many afflictions, and deserved them all; but now kind Heaven has overpowered my heart with blessings.'

**GUARDIAN'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of License obtained from the Probate Court of the County of Oxford, I shall sell at private sale prior to the first day of July next, all the interest which the minor children of Austin Nelson, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, have in the homestead farm of said deceased, situated in said Oxford.

**Administrator's Sale—Adjourned.**  
OF Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the premises, all the real estate of William H. Muzzy, late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, on the 30th day of June next, at one o'clock, P. M. Said estate consists of a small house and three quarters of an acre of land, situated at Craigie's Mills, subject to the widow's right of dower therein. Also, some boots and shoes, and some notes of hand.

**Administratrix's Sale.**  
WILL be sold, by license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, at the store of the late John B. Ford, in Norway, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest of said Ford in any real estate, viz: a certain wood lot on Bennett's Island, now called, in said Norway, containing ten acres; one horse shed at said Meeting House; also all the right in equity of redemption which said Ford had in and to the land and buildings, in said Norway, formerly occupied by him, to wit: two acres of land, together with the dwelling houses, barn, stable, store, cooper's shop, and not set thereon; also, all the right in equity of redemption which said Ford had in and to a certain parcel of land in said Norway, containing about twenty-five acres, being part of the Ruins Bartlett farm, now called said two acres and buildings and said twenty-five acres being subject to the widow's dower, and to a mortgage to William Foster. Terms made known at the sale.

**BLANKS**  
For sale at this Office.

**DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN, Or: Blood-Root Pills.**  
THE principle that all medicine is nearly an "infinitely small cure" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever their character, is a fragment of the truth, and a most wicked outrage upon the genius of the human mind, and a most unjust demand of sympathy that suffering humanity justly demands of it. Yet the very frequency and universality of these diseases, and the eminently cruel to the unfortunate, furnish solid ground for presenting the public a remedy that may be intelligently appreciated and relied upon. That purveyor medicinal agent, the Blood Root, is the basis of the Universal Sanguinarian Pills, and all the materials are drawn from the Vegetable Kingdom—the grand source of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the compound a remarkable advantage over the simples, and it is believed one of all other medicines. When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the stomach and bowels, and that in most instances, this is superinduced by disorder of the Bile, or Gall, which is the natural physics of the system—and when we consider that these Pills act with singular power upon these many organs, and through them upon the blood and entire physical economy, every reason must justify the assertion, that this valuable discovery furnishes a remedy of rare efficiency in all curable cases of disease; and the deduction of the fact is abundantly corroborated by experience. This medicine harmonizes with the laws of life, inspires and strengthens nature, and works its wonders, by generally clearing her on to a triumphant conflict with the ultimate agents of disease. It is offered for general use, and is a safe and reliable family medicine. Safe, not because it does nothing—like many contemptible nostrums of newspaper celebrity, which by occupying the place of efficient remedies are often fatal—but safe because it aids and co-operates with nature, in its effort of rectifying her system, and is wholly unobtrusive in her work by dangerous foreign agency.

The Proprietor feels the highest confidence in the superior value of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS. Still, they are presented to the public on their merits alone, and his only wish is to have their effects tested by the satisfaction of the intelligent. For sale by R. S. BLASDELL, East Throton, Me.

**AGENTS FOR THE BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:**  
HIRAN HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; C. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Crafts, Minot; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; O. C. Butler & Co., Randolph; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Graham & Knapp, Rumford; Wm. Walker, Penn. J. M. Debon, Canton; J. Coudage, Livermore; A. Hobbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.

**Commissioners' Notice.**  
THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Dudley Bean, late of Brownfield, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months are allowed by law to the several creditors to pay the same, will be sold at public Vendue, on said twenty-ninth day of August, at the dwelling house of widow Polly Bean, in said Brownfield.

**MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.**  
WHEREAS Samuel H. Houghton, of Woodstock, twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, conveyed to me the subscriber, a certain parcel of land situated in Woodstock, in mortgage, being one undivided half of two hundred and ten acres of land in said Woodstock, known by the description of George A. H. in the West half of said town, as will appear by the Registry of said deed, in said County, Book 49, page 425. And whereas the condition of said deed is broken, by the non-payment of the note secured by the same: I therefore hereby give notice to the said mortgagee, to pay the same, will be sold at public Vendue, on said twenty-ninth day of August, at the dwelling house of widow Polly Bean, in said Brownfield.

**COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—Woodstock.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands, situated in the town of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in Bills committed to me to collect, for the years 1833 and 1834:

| Owners names   | No. Lots | No. Acres | Value | Tax     |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|
| Undivided half | 65       | 50        | 25    | 25 cts. |
| Undivided half | 116      | 100       | 30    | 30 cts. |
| Undivided half | 10       | 60        | 20    | 20 cts. |
| Undivided half | 13       | 50        | 25    | 25 cts. |
| Undivided half | 106      | 100       | 15    | 17 cts. |
| Undivided half | 116      | 100       | 30    | 33 cts. |

**Delinquent Highway Tax in the East part of Woodstock, for the years 1837 and 1838.**  
Undivided half 116 100 30 36  
For the year 1837. 116 100 30 30  
Undivided half 13 50 25 75  
Unless said taxes, with all necessary intervening charges, shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the first day of August next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue, on said twenty-ninth day of August, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the store of Welcome Kineley, in said Woodstock.

**THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of DANIEL GREEN, late of Waterford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to Waterford, May 26, 1840.**

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.**  
MOSES STONE, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Mercy Merritt, late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

**Ordered,**  
That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.**  
PHILO CLARK, Administrator of the Estate of Cyrus Clark, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

**Ordered,**  
That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**Notice of Foreclosure.**  
WHEREAS Stephen Greenleaf, Jr. of Norway, in the County of Oxford, duly executed to me, the subscriber, of said Norway, a mortgage of certain real estate situated at Sleep Falls, so called, in said Norway, which premises are particularly described in said mortgage, dated the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1838, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 56, page 153, to which reference is had. And whereas said Greenleaf has broken the conditions in said mortgage, I hereby claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises, and to foreclose the same.

**COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—Mexico.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Mexico, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same is taxed for the year 1839, for County and Town Taxes, in Bills committed to me the undersigned Collector of said town of Mexico, and remain unpaid as follows:

| Owners' names                     | No. Lots | No. Acres | Value | Tax     |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|
| Wing, Virgin                      | 1        | 3         | 40    | 100 120 |
| Isaac Park, S. B. Taylor, Unknown | 2        | 17        | 2     | 16 18   |
| "                                 | 4        | 5         | 40    | 100 120 |
| "                                 | 6        | 7         | 50    | 100 120 |
| "                                 | 16       | 100       | 125   | 50      |
| "                                 | 8        | 17        | 100   | 50      |
| "                                 | 19       | 100       | 125   | 50      |
| "                                 | 7        | 21        | 100   | 750 700 |

The said Collector will proceed to sell, according to law, Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Inn of Levi Abbott, within the town of Mexico, at one of the clock in the afternoon, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of August next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time, to discharge said taxes and charges.

**NEW STORE.**  
THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by James Lovelace, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett Esq., are now ready to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

**BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, SATINETTES, Etc. Etc.**  
Also, a large & carefully selected assortment of CALICOES, COPPER PLATES, and GOLD CAMERIOS.

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Satins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Nap silks for dresses, Sarasettas, Syncrasses and Florence Silks, Bombazines, fig'd satin, Cambrics, &c. Black, Pongee, Bandanna, and Flag Hdkfs. Ladies Silk GLOVES. Ladies White Lace Do. Gents and Ladies Kid Do. Ital. Sew'd Silks and Twists. Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quillings. Cap and Bonnet Ribbons. Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Selicia, Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and Bishops Lawns. Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached. Tickings and Drillings, Corded Jeans for summer wear. Ducks, Pading and Canvas, Suspenders Elastic and Worsted.

**HEBRON ACADEMY.**  
THE SPRING TERM of this Academy will commence, Providence permitting, on MONDAY the SECOND DAY OF MARCH next, under the tuition of Mr. OZIAS MIDDLETT; and as he has heretofore given good satisfaction as an instructor, and the instruction is improving, we, with confidence invite youths of both sexes, whose object is to obtain useful knowledge, to come and see for themselves; depending that it will be the care of the Trustees and Preceptor to render the school to them both agreeable and profitable.

**NEW SPRING GOODS JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON BY ELI HOWE,**  
CONSISTING OF Blue, Blue-Black, Brown, Claret, Indigo, Olive-Brown, and mixed Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sateen, Buckskin and Buffalo Cloths.

**At a good assortment of Cloths for Summer wear. Superior Black and Blue Black Silk Velvets.**  
Silk, Silk Satin, Marseilles white, Buff and figured Vestings. SILKS FOR DRESSES. A prime assortment of English, French and American mourning and selected Prints from 7 cents to 37 1/2 cents.

**At a prime assortment of Kid Slippers of all sizes. One case of Irish Hats, no Cloth Caps of various and the most recent fashions. Gents, Kid and Buckskin Gloves a prime assortment. Also Undershirts and Worsted Suspenders. Sheeting and Shirting bleached and unbleached and all good shirtings, Drillings &c. A large assortment of W. I. GOODS, likewise Crochery Glass and Hard Ware.**

**ISAAC RANDALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DIXFIELD, ME.**

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on account of one year's standing, are requested to make payment previous to the first of July next. All who neglect this request, after that time will find their demands in the hands of those authorized for collecting.

**ON THE SMALL POX.**  
To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.  
SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood than at any other time of life; the human species, however, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the worst kind of humors having become mixed with the circulation of the Blood, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shivering, fever, breaking out in rashes, and runs all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first period.

The Blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humors of the patient; if the virus be very bad, and the humors in a very bad state, he is infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had enjoyed perfect health before the attack; for, the blood being weighed down by the previous corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case the result must, therefore, be mortal, provided no preventive course has been employed; for the third period cannot take place in consequence of blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to cure pustules.

**The Preventive Course.**  
When the contagion has spread in the City or Country, the sooner every one commences purifying his body by purgation, the better; and should any of the above symptoms present themselves, he should take the Broadcloth Pills every twelve hours, as to produce powerful evacuations—supposing that the fever does not run from the Small Pox, the patient will get rid of the disease, no matter how called, and the object in view as to health will be the same. At the second period, and while the fever continues, whether the humors be already corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any sign of accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated in the interval of the drying of the pustules.

By thus executing the preventive course of the humors which produce heat in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will have no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequences of this disease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood to one would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either—people would be no wiser then, they would know that all the diseases would be removed EFFICIENTLY and without danger by simply evacuating the bowels and thus purging the blood. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, nay, perhaps years, of sickness might it not prevent! Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, on only your duty to yourselves and your dear children in respect to these things and be guided in time. Should vaccination be decided upon, let the body be put in a healthy state previously, by the use of the Pills. But for my part I do not think much is gained by vaccination—however, let the advice above be taken, and no danger can result from it or inoculation or the genuine Small Pox. All will be well if purgation be resorted to so as to produce a regeneration of the humors.

**THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRADRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.**  
Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY, Who is DR. BRADRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.**  
ON the petition of BENJAMIN WEBBER, administrator on the estate of John Webb Esq. deceased, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey for so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

**Ordered,**  
That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.**  
ON the petition of OLIVE FAUNCE, administrator of the estate of Abner E. Faunce, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of ninety four dollars and ninety-five cents, praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

**Ordered,**  
That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

**Administratrix's Sale.**  
PURSUANT to a license from the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, granted Oct. 15, 1839, will be sold at Public Auction, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, and charges of administration, at the residence of the subscriber in Bethel, in said County, on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of June next, at one o'clock, P. M., all that piece (or parcel) of real estate, situated in Greenwood in said County, which was levied upon and set off to satisfy an execution, issued on a judgment recovered in the name of the subscriber, in her capacity of Administratrix of the estate of Ezra T. Russell, late of said Bethel, deceased, against Benjamin Russell, of said Greenwood, and for the said County of Oxford, at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday day of November, 1839. Said real estate consists of about forty acres of land, and is a part of the Lot on which the said Benjamin lives.

**Blacksmith Wanted**  
AT Lock's Mills in Greenwood. One who is desirous to accumulate property would be preferred and receive encouragement. Please call and examine the situation.

**NOTICE.**  
STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 20th of April last, eleven ewe SHEEP, marked with all in each ear, and were tagged. Whoever will give any information to the subscriber respecting said Sheep, shall be suitably rewarded.

**ALMON HOWARD,**  
late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to Waterford, May 26, 1840.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.**  
SIMEON BARRETT Executor of the last Will and Testament of Abraham Heath, Jr., late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

**Ordered,**  
That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.**  
JAMES DEERING, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Ezekiel Bryant late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

**Ordered,**  
That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.**  
ON the petition of ANNA P. FROST, Administratrix of the estate of Edmund Frost, late of Norway, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey for so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

**Ordered,**  
That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.**  
ON the petition of BENJAMIN WEBBER, administrator on the estate of John Webb Esq. deceased, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey for so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

**Ordered,**  
That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.**  
ON the petition of OLIVE FAUNCE, administrator of the estate of Abner E. Faunce, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of ninety four dollars and ninety-five cents, praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

**Ordered,**  
That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-third day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.